



West Africa Civil Society Institute

GLOBAL CONSULTATIVE ROUNDTABLES ON THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT: WEST AFRICAN PERSPECTIVES

THE ACCRA CONSULTATION

A POLICY PAPER



**FRIEDRICH
EBERT
STIFTUNG**

About WACSI

The West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI) was created by the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) to reinforce the capacities of civil society in the region. The Institute was established to bridge the institutional and operational gaps within civil society.

VISION

To strengthen civil society organisations as strategic partners for the promotion democracy, good governance and national development in the sub region.

MISSION

The objective of the Institute is to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of CSOs in the formulation of policies, the implementation and

promotion of democratic values and principles in West Africa. The role of WACSI is to serve as a resource centre for training, research, experience sharing and political dialogue for CSOs in West Africa. The Institute makes its plea through policy dialogue to discuss current issues affecting West African States. Reference documents are regularly published by the Institute and distributed to political leaders.

www.wacsi.org

ABOUT WFM-IGP

The World Federalist Movement- Institute for Global Policy (WFM-IGP) is an international citizen's movement working for justice, peace, and sustainable prosperity located in New York, U.S.A. We call for an end to the rule of force, through a world governed by law, based on strengthened and democratised world institutions. World federalists support the creation of global democratic structures accountable to the citizens of the world and call for the division of international

authority among separate agencies. World federalists believe that all people have the fundamental right to self-government. Because of their scope, some policy matters fall under the authority of local governments while others fall under the jurisdiction of national governments or international institutions.

www.wfm.org

ABOUT OSIWA

The Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) was created in December 2000 as part of the world network of 32 autonomous foundations founded and supported by George Soros. These non-profit-making foundations share in the commitment to work for an "open society". Based on the principle that no one has monopoly of the truth, an open society recognises

the different points of view and always remains open to improvements. In practice, open societies are characterised by the priority of law, democracy, respect of diversity and human rights, liberalisation of markets, information to the people and the dynamism of civil society.

www.osiwa.org

ABOUT FES

The Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) is committed to the concepts and basic values of social justice, political participation and the labour movement. FES is a non-governmental and non-profit making Political Foundation based in over 100 countries throughout the world. The Friedrich Ebert Stiftung was established in Accra, Ghana in 1969. The objectives of FES are to

promote the democratisation process and to encourage socio-economic dialogue. To this end, we are currently running programmes and activities with our partners, such as Non-Governmental Organisations, Trade Unions, Media Organisations and the Parliament.

www.ghana.fes-international.de

Introduction

The West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI) in collaboration with the World Federalist Movement- the Institute for Global Policy (WFM-IGP) with the support of the Open Society Initiative of West Africa (OSIWA) and Fredrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) hosted a regional policy roundtable for civil society titled “Global Consultative Roundtables on the Responsibility to Protect: West African Perspectives” in Accra, Ghana, from 30-31 July, 2008.

The roundtable was the seventh in a series of consultations organised to build a global Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) network on the responsibility to protect (R2P) norm. The roundtable group comprised about 46 participants from NGOs, Community Based Organisations (CBOs), and sub-regional civil society networks. Representatives from national governments and intergovernmental agencies also participated in the consultation. The goal of the roundtable was to discuss and deliberate on the progress of implementing R2P and its implications in West Africa.

The consultation reviewed and analysed ongoing initiatives by the African Union (AU), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), national governments and civil society to protect

citizens from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing. Specifically, the consultation reviewed the ongoing processes by the ECOWAS to regionalise protection and security as enshrined in key instruments such as the ECOWAS 1993 Revised Treaty of ECOWAS, 1999 Protocol Relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security known as The Mechanism; and the 2001 Supplementary Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance. More significantly, the consultation examined the recently adopted ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework which refers to the key components of R2P, i.e. the responsibility to Prevent, React and Rebuild as central to regional peace and security.

The consultation also discussed the possibility of building a network of CSOs in the sub-region to promote the R2P norm. It also sought to harmonise parallel civil society initiatives and processes on R2P related interventions by exploring avenues for collaboration at national, regional and international levels.

This policy paper outlines the key themes discussed at the Accra consultation and proffers recommendations for future interventions on R2P in West Africa.

Context



Prof. Ken Attafuah, Justice and Human Rights Institute, Accra, Ghana; Dr. Sintiki T. Ugbe, Civil Society Director, ECOWAS Commission, Abuja, Nigeria

In the wake of the international community’s failure to protect civilians against atrocities in Rwanda, Kosovo and Bosnia, the former UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan challenged members of the UN to uphold the principles of the Charter establishing the organisation and to act to prevent similar atrocities from occurring.

The “Responsibility to Protect” principle emerged as a response to this challenge. In 2001, the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) report laid down convincing arguments that sovereign states and the international community have the responsibility to intervene to protect civilians at risk of grave human rights violations, to rebuild war affected societies and to prevent severe violations and deadly conflicts. Focusing on the “responsibility to protect”, and not the “right to intervene”, the Commission outlined a framework for international actors to intervene when a state fails to live up to the responsibility to protect its citizens.

This framework comprises of three specific responsibilities:

- The responsibility to prevent – addressing root causes and direct causes of internal conflict and other man-made crises that put populations at risk;
- The responsibility to react – responding to situations using coercive measures like sanctions, international persecution and military intervention where necessary;

- The responsibility to rebuild – providing assistance with recovery, reconstruction and reconciliation, and addressing the causes of the harm, the intervention was designed to halt or avert.

The Commission’s report was well received by the international community and the recommendations were highlighted in the United Nations (UN) High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change.

Subsequently, the former UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan endorsed the recommendations through his call for collective security in his report, “In Larger Freedom”. The principle gained international legitimacy when the Heads of State and Governments adopted it in the outcome document of the World Summit in 2005.



Mrs. Margaret Kutsoati, Director of Social Welfare, Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment, Accra, Ghana

By adopting the principle, the international community and the UN emphasised two fundamental principles: that part of the responsibility of sovereign states was to protect its citizens from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and that the international community through the UN has the responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian and other peaceful means to protect populations from the above mentioned atrocities. Furthermore, where peaceful/ diplomatic measures fail, the international community through the Security Council has the responsibility to use “collective action” to protect populations from atrocities.



From Left: **Nana Asantewaa Afadzina**, Open Society Initiative for West Africa, Abuja, Nigeria; **William Pace**, World Federalist Movement, New York, USA; **Commandant General Attipoe**, Commandant, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre, Accra, Ghana

However, implementing the norm has been proving difficult. There have been criticisms from many countries in the global south that the norm is a camouflage for powerful countries to intervene in the affairs of weaker states. In spite of these challenges, there have been several important normative advancements on R2P including the Security Council's unanimous adoption of Resolution 1674 on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict; the Secretary-General's appointments of Mr. Francis Deng as Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and Mr. Edward Luck as Special Adviser to the Secretary General with a focus on the R2P.

The Struggle to make R2P a Reality



Thelma Ekiyor, Executive Director, West Africa Civil Society Institute, Accra, Ghana; **William Pace**, Executive Director, World Federalist Movement, New York, USA

Three years since the World Summit, it has been difficult to attain global consensus on where and when to use R2P, particularly at the UN's Security Council; which has to sanction the application of R2P in a given context. Many commentators believe that the crises in Myanmar, Darfur and now Zimbabwe qualify as R2P cases. However a divided Security Council with members split along political and economic interests have made it impossible for any of these cases to be analysed within the R2P framework.

In addition, there has been an upsurge in the number of governments seeking to undermine the concept of the R2P, arguing that the Summit rejected the High-

level Panel's report on the concept of R2P. Other governments claim to be generally supportive, but are quietly working to erode the doctrine's value. The opposition to R2P is rooted in the notion that state sovereignty is supreme. Opponents of the norm want to curb what is perceived as a western ideology.

In recent conflicts in Africa, such as Zimbabwe, Kenya and Sudan, R2P has been cited as an avenue for the international community's intervention. This has not gained much traction for a number of reasons ranging from lack of awareness of the norm, to absence of political will to apply the norm. Governments in Africa have expressed support for R2P to varying degrees. Whereas some countries, including Benin, Rwanda, and Tanzania have all given strong and explicit support for the norm, other countries, including Algeria, Egypt, and Sudan, are yet to embrace the concept.

Globally, awareness of the norm among civil society is low. In response to this, WFM-IGP, Oxfam International, Human Rights Watch (HRW), and the International Crisis Group (ICG) have taken the lead in R2P activism. Additionally, the Global Centre on R2P established in New York is to serve as a research and advocacy initiative to promote the universal acceptance and effective operational implementation of the R2P norm.

Responsibility to Protect in Africa: an Analysis of AU's Peace and Security Architecture

It is indubitable that Africa is in need of a comprehensive approach to protecting civilians from crimes against humanity and war crimes. The Rwandan genocide led to a global moral commitment that "never again" will the world stand by and watch similar atrocities occur. But this moral commitment has not translated into action.

Concurrent to the ICISS conceptualisation of The Responsibility to Protect; African governments were deliberating on the need to restructure the continent's multilateral institutions in order to improve their efficacy. This process was engendered by recognition that the erstwhile Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was considered to have been ineffective in its response to human rights and humanitarian crises within member states. In addition, member states also came to the realisation that the continent's peace and security challenges were not given due attention and prioritisation at the international level.

Thus the Constitutive Act of the AU adopted a version

of R2P by giving the Union the "right to intervene" in a member state pursuant to a decision of the Assembly in respect of "grave circumstances, namely war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity". The AU's approach of "non indifference" was stressed in the "Ezulwini consensus" which was the outcome of a meeting of AU Foreign Ministers in response to the UN High Level Panel's report. Significantly, the "Ezulwini Consensus" expressed support for the responsibility to protect doctrine.

Support for the principles of R2P can also be found in the Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the AU. This institutional mechanism aims to enhance the AU's role in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. Though the Constitutive Act does not mention the responsibility to protect, the PSC through its subsidiary structures such as the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), the Panel of the Wise, and the Africa Standby Force, and the AU's policy of Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD), provides a foundation for implementing the three components of R2P in Africa. Nevertheless, the policy consultation expounded on current and potential challenges facing the AU's implementation of R2P. These include capacity and institutional deficits within the continental body and its various sub entities. Inherent to these challenges are: difficulties in holding Member States to their commitments; severe bureaucracy in the institution limiting quick decision making; and, African citizens ignorance of the Institution and how it functions resulting in citizens inability to hold governments accountable.



Nicole Deller, Global Centre for R2P, New York, USA



From Left: Nana Asantewaa Afadzinsu, Open Society Initiative for West Africa, Abuja, Nigeria; Dr Kwesi Aning, Head of the CPRMD of the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre, Accra, Ghana

Regional Responsibility to Prevent: An Analysis of the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework

ECOWAS has been at the forefront of promoting a regional approach to addressing issues of peace and security in the region. The institution has designed structures, protocols and instruments to assist it in achieving this goal. These include the ECOWAS Commission, the Community Parliament and Court of Justice. Within the ECOWAS Commission, there are a



Mama Koite Doumbia, FEMNET, Bamako, Mali; Malcolm Joseph, Centre for Media Studies and Peacebuilding, Monrovia, Liberia

number of Commissions focused on the issue of peace and security and the protection of civilians; e.g. The Commission for Political Affairs Peace and Security which consists of the Early Warning and Observation Centre, and the unit on Peacekeeping, and Security. There is also the Commission on Human Development and Gender.

Furthermore, in January 2008, ECOWAS Heads of States and Governments adopted the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework (ECPF). This progressive framework seeks to:

- Mainstream conflict prevention into ECOWAS' policies and programmes;
- Strengthen capacity within ECOWAS to pursue concrete and integrated conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives through ECOWAS institutions including the Council of the Wise and Special Mediators;
- Strengthen awareness, capacity and anticipation within member states and civil society as principal constituencies and actors in conflict prevention and

peacebuilding.

- In the ECPF it is clearly outlined that ECOWAS has been imbued with necessary "supranational" powers to act on behalf of and in conjunction with member states, the AU and the UN to protect human security in three distinct ways, namely:
- The Responsibility to Prevent: Which involves actions taken to address the direct and root causes of intra and inter state conflicts that put populations at risk;
- The Responsibility to React: Which are actions taken in response to grave and compelling humanitarian disasters;
- The Responsibility to Rebuild: Which are actions taken to ensure recovery, reconstruction, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the aftermath of violent conflicts, humanitarian and natural disasters.

These "responsibilities" outlined in the ECPF are similar if not almost identical to those espoused in the R2P.

The ECPF conveys an essential shift in ECOWAS' approach to conflict prevention and peacebuilding to the extent that there will be more coordination



Dr. I. S. Zabadi, West African Network on Security and Democratic Governance, Abuja, Nigeria

among ECOWAS institutions and agencies on conflict prevention. In addition, the framework provides the space for civil society and non-state actors to collaborate with ECOWAS to undertake conflict prevention,

management and resolution initiatives. However, a major challenge is to generate political will to apply and implement the framework.

Civil Society and Conflict Early Warning and Response and R2P in West Africa

One of the key areas covered within the ECPF is Conflict Early Warning and Response. The objective of the Early Warning component is to gather and process conflict-inducing and peace-enhancement data in a participative manner with the view to informing the actions of ECOWAS, member states and civil society to diffuse or eliminate potential sources of conflict aggravation and strengthen the peace fabric within the Community. This will be implemented through the ECOWAS Conflict Early Warning and Response mechanism (ECOWARN). The utility of the ECOWARN enabled ECOWAS apply the R2P principle to intervene in conflict situations in some parts of the region. These areas include:

- The peaceful resolution of the standoff between the governments of The Gambia and Senegal in

2006;

- The establishment of a memorandum of understanding among political parties in The Gambia in time for the presidential elections in 2006;
- The mitigation of the crisis in Guinea Conakry in January 2007 that resulted in the death of civilians.

A unique collaboration exists between ECOWAS and civil society in the implementation of the ECOWARN. The West Africa Network for Peacebuilding's (WANEP) partnership with ECOWAS establishes a common platform to coordinate responses to volatile situations by ECOWAS and civil society. The ECOWARN structure could be a valuable tool to inform the work of the NGO Coalition for R2P in West Africa.

Building a Regional Standby Force

The existence of a functional "Standby Force" is critical to Africa's ability to fulfil its responsibility to react under the ambit of R2P. The AU is in the process of enhancing its peace and security architecture by establishing an African Standby Force (ASF) capable of rapid deployment to keep or enforce the peace by 2010.

The specific objectives of this force is to conduct and observe peacekeeping missions, intervene in member states when their internal security is gravely threatened, conduct preventive deployments where such security threats loom in the horizon, conduct post-conflict peacebuilding operations, including disarming and demobilising warring militias, provide humanitarian assistance in conflict and disaster areas, and perform such other functions as the PSC may

authorise. The objectives embrace the AU doctrine on R2P, which includes all the above numerated actions in addition to promoting and encouraging democratic practices, good governance, and the rule of law.

The ASF would comprise of standby brigades in each of the five regions, and incorporate a police and civilian expert capacity. The West African sub region has vast experience in regional forces intervening in conflict situations under the auspices of "humanitarian interventions". The ECOWAS Monitoring Group's (ECOMOG) involvement in Liberia and Sierra Leone are such examples.

The ECOWAS Standby Force or Brigade (ECOBRIIG),

as one of the pillars of the ASF has made considerable progress in terms of recruitment and training of the force. It is expected that ECOBRIG is on course to have the 6,500 strong force ready for deployment by the 2010 deadline.

However, lessons from past peacekeeping experiences such as the Africa Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) which lacked adequate training for personnel and weak

operational capacity requires that the ECOBRIG and the eventual ASF have clear mandates for deployment with defined exit strategies. Furthermore, African governments should ensure that collective action at regional or continental levels are supported by visible political will and requisite resources.

Engendering Peace and Security in West Africa

The negative impact of armed conflict on women and girls and gender based violence in conflict situations has increasingly become a humanitarian challenge across Africa. The recurrent use of rape as a weapon of war resulted in its recognition as a war crime by the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal of Rwanda (ICTR). Notwithstanding, gender based forms of violence against women and girls is not abating. Furthermore, women have traditionally been excluded from formal decision making processes on peace and security.

The Responsibility to protect doctrine as conceptualised by ICISS was also accused of being gender blind and not taking into consideration the gendered interpretations of concepts like "security"

and "protection". Therefore, any attempt to implement R2P in West Africa has to pay attention to international instruments such as the United Nations Resolution 1325, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the ECOWAS gender policy.

The regional implementation of R2P also has to take cognisance of the ongoing peacebuilding initiatives by women's groups such as Femme Afrique Solidarite (FAS), Women Peace and Security Network (WIPSEN-AFRICA), Mano River Women's Peace Network (MARWOPNET), Liberian Women's Initiative (LWI), and the Women in Peacebuilding Network (WIPNET).

Protecting Human Rights in West Africa

The process of safeguarding human rights is at the crux of the protection under R2P. There is general acceptance of the concept of human rights protection among governments and civil society actors in West Africa. Most West African countries are signatories to international conventions advocating for the protection of the rights of citizens. At the heart of these conventions is an imposition of responsibility on states to ensure that the rights of citizens, irrespective of creed, gender and ethnicity, are protected. Thus, R2P principles are inherent in most national and international human rights conventions and statutes in Africa, the challenge; however, has been the translation of these principles into practice.

In West Africa, human rights institutions face the following practical challenges as they seek to exercise their responsibility to protect:

- Government agencies often question the mandate of adjudication processes of human rights institutions when state practices are being scrutinised;
- Lack of support for human rights institutions by governments has diminished the ability of these institutions to deliver on their mandate;
- The prevailing practice of constituting human rights institutions with only attorneys or legal professionals limits the protection of rights to a few players;
- There is insufficient understanding of the concept of administrative justice within the sub region. Community citizens are not well versed with

the differences between adjudication within administrative agencies and adjudication in courts of law. This has limited potential applicants' opportunities to seek the requisite redress for abuses they may have suffered;

- In certain jurisdictions, court decisions have had the effect of limiting or narrowing interpretations of the mandate of human rights institutions. This situation has diminished the ability of some human rights institutions to assert their mandate. Also,

institutions charged with the responsibility to protect the rights of citizens have been accused of engaging in corrupt practices.

The perennial challenge within human rights institutions in the region is inadequate financial and technical capacity which hinders efficiency and weakens the mechanisms needed to protect community citizens.

Promoting Citizens Participation in Fighting Corruption

The Accra consultation discussed corruption as one of the debilitating factors that contribute to instability in West Africa. Corruption permeates the fabric of society and institutional frameworks of governments. While the levels of corruption vary from country to country, the political and social conditions in the region as a whole provide an ideal environment for its spread.

A number of common factors have facilitated this spread of corruption: the legacy of colonialism; the influence of the colonial powers after independence; the deterioration of economic conditions; the existence of social schisms; and inequality. Therefore discussions on implementing R2P in West Africa should analyse strategies for addressing this endemic governance challenge. The consultation acknowledged that while corruption may not be an issue in the global implementation of R2P. It is of vital concern in the West African context.

Efforts are ongoing in the region to fight corruption. These include the adoption of the ECOWAS Protocol

on the fight against Corruption which was signed in December 2001, though it has not yet entered into force.

The ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance under the section on the rule of law, human rights and good governance admonish member states to fight corruption and manage their national resources in a transparent manner, ensuring that they are equitably distributed. However, the real challenge to addressing the problem lies at the national level. Though there are laudable examples of the establishment of national anti corruption institutions and commissions, in many cases the perceptions of these institutions are that their activities are politically motivated. Conversely, where they confront apparent corruption within state structures, they are discredited by the state.

Therefore, the active role of civil society in addressing this persisting challenge in the region should be enhanced.

A Review of Ghana’s Architecture for Peace

Across West Africa, national governments are realising the importance of institutionalising crisis prevention. A good example is Ghana’s Architecture for Peace. Though Ghana is considered as a relatively peaceful and stable country, the intermittent ethnic conflicts in north of the country and the experiences of civil wars in other West African countries have led the government to take proactive steps to prevent and respond to potentially volatile situations. Ghana’s architecture of peace is a framework that aims to enable and facilitate the development of mechanisms for cooperation among all the relevant stakeholders in peacebuilding by promoting cooperative problem solving approaches to conflict prevention. The specific objectives of Ghana’s peace strategy are, to harmonise peacebuilding

activities through networking and coordination; to strengthen the capacity of peacebuilding institutions and practitioners; to increase awareness of the use of non-violent strategies in responding to conflicts in Ghana and to build the capacity of chiefs, women and youth groups, civil society, community organisations, public institutions and other groups to participate meaningfully in promoting and maintaining peace in the country.

However, the lack of resources to operationalise the peace plan is a major challenge. Also, operationalising the peace plan requires parliament’s ratification. Ghana’s parliament is yet to ratify the National Architecture for Peace.



P.K. Opoku-Mensah, Executive Secretary, National Peace Council, Accra, Ghana



Rosalie Lo Ndeye, Femme Afrique Solidarite, Dakar, Senegal; Afi Dovi Gbodui, Coalition of Togolese Civil Society Organisations, Lome, Togo

Policy Recommendations

The presentations and discussions at the regional policy consultation on “Global Consultative Roundtables on the Responsibility to Protect: West African Perspectives” raised a number of issues that need to be addressed by policy makers including civil society, ECOWAS, the international community and the UN.

Eleven key recommendations emerged from the consultation:

Civil Society

1. Civil society in West Africa needs to become more engaged in the global advocacy on R2P.

A regional coalition on R2P should be formed with a functional secretariat to coordinate and harmonise the activities of members of the network in order to operationalise R2P in West Africa

2. Civil society should lead a rigorous process to popularise the norm in West Africa. Close alliances should be formed with national governments and ECOWAS to work on key R2P related issues.
3. Civil society should embark on targeted lobbying and advocacy campaigns with appropriate national parliaments and the ECOWAS parliament to galvanise political will to secure support for the implementation of the norm.
4. It is significant for civil society actors and general supporters of the norm to advocate for the creation of a reporting mechanism on the implementation of the R2P
5. Measures must be taken to build the capacity of the media to promote R2P issues.

ECOWAS

6. The R2P norm should be linked to existing traditional norms and regional conventions and

protocols to highlight that the norm is not a new concept. This will remove the perception that the R2P norm is a Western ideology.

7. There is the need for ECOWAS to take advantage of the R2P norm to popularise the ECPF in the sub-region

International Community/ United Nations

8. The international community should demonstrate a commitment to provide financial resources to support the implementation of the ECPF, R2P, the establishment of ASF and the strengthening of the ECOMOG.
9. The recently established Global Centre for R2P should prioritise highlighting the concerns of Africans in implementing the norm.
10. There is the need to harmonise African perspectives on R2P, by creating platforms for exchange between different regions on the continent.
11. African CSOs should be given opportunities to present and participate in debates on R2P at key forums such as General Assembly and Security Council debates.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS: “Global Consultative Roundtables on the Responsibility to Protect: West African Perspectives” 30-31 July 2008

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION/ INSTITUTION
1	DR. NANA PRATT	Mano River Women's Peace Network (MARWOPNET)
2	MAJ. GEN. J. K. ATTIPOE	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)
3	DR. KWESI ANING	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)
4	SAMUEL ATUOBI	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)
5	NANCY ANNAN	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)
6	LEVINIA ADDAE-MENSAH	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)
7	LEYMAH GBOWEE	Women Peace and Security Network –Africa (WIPSEN-AFRICA)
8	VON KEMEDI	Bayelsa State Government
9	DR. I.S. ZABADI	West African Network on Security and Democratic Governance (WANSED)
10	JULIE SANDA	West African Network on Security and Democratic Governance (WANSED)
11	VOKE IGHORODJE	Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD)
12	THEODORA W. ANTI	Foundation for Security and Development in Africa (FOSDA)
13	WILLIAM PACE	World Federalist Movement (WFM)
14	SAPNA CHHATPAR	World Federalist Movement (WFM)
15	MARION ARNAUD	World Federalist Movement (WFM)
16	MURTALA TOURAY	West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)
17	FRANK B. DANKWA	Ghana Association of Private Voluntary Organisations in Development (GAPVOD)
18	DR. OSHITA O. OSHITA	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR)
19	GEN. A. QUAINOO	Centre for Conflict Resolution (CENCOR)
20	GBODUI AFI DOVI	National Coalition Of Civil Society Organisations (CNSC)
21	OSMAN DAMBA TAHIDU	Pan African Organisation for Sustainable Development (POSDEV)
22	NANA AFADZINU	Open Society Initiative of West Africa (OSIWA)
23	P. K. OPKU-MENSAH	National Peace Council
24	NDEYE ROSALIE LO	Femme Afrique Solidarite (FAS)
25	MALCOLM JOSEPH	Centre for Media Studies and Peacebuilding (CEMSP)
26	PROF. OUMAR NDONGO	West African Civil Society Forum (WACSOF)
27	FAUSTINA ESSANDOH	Institute of Local Government Studies (ILGS)
28	MAJ. GEN. CARL COLEMAN	African Security Dialogue and Research (ASDR)
29	NICOLE DELLER	Global Centre For R2P
30	NAFI CHINERY	African Women's Development Fund (AWDF)
31	HAWA MUHAMMAD	African Women's Development Fund (AWDF)
32	PROF KEN ATTAFUAH	Justice and Human Rights Institute (JHRI)
33	MAMA KOITE DOUMBIA	The African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET)
34	THELMA EKIYOR	West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI)
35	GEORGE OSEI-BIMPEH	West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI)
36	LADY WILLIE-HARRY	West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI)
37	CHARLES KOJO VANDYCK	West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI)
38	DESMOND AGYEMANG-BAAH	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration
39	MAGARET KUTSOATI	Ministry of Manpower Youth and Employment
40	BARBACAR NDIAYE	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
41	SEBASTIAN SPERLING	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)

12 *Regional Policy Consultation: “Global Consultative Roundtables on the Responsibility to protect: West African Perspectives”*

42	DR. SINTIKI UGBE	Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)
43	JOHN VILAKAZI	South African High Commission
44	WILLIAM WILLIAMS	Australian High Commission
45	MARGARET ODOEI	Canadian High Commission
46	MARIA LAVALLE	Canadian High Commission



Participants at the consultation, “Global Consultative Roundtables on the Responsibility to Protect: West African Perspectives”, held at Accra, Ghana, on 30-31 July 2008



No. 202 Yiyiwa Street
P. O. Box AT 1956, Achimota, Accra
Tel: 233 21- 778917/18
Fax: 233-21-764727
Website: www.wacsi.org